Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—S—La Traviate.
BRCADWAY THEATRE—S:15—Brian Boru
BIJOU THEATRE—S:05—My Friend from 1
CASINO—S:15—Jack and the Bean Stalk.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—S:15—Minstrels.
DALT'S THEATRE—S:15—Geisha.
CONCENTRATION OF THEATRE—SUBJECTION OF THEA PIRE THEATRE 8:20 Rosemary.
PTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 Lost.

Storm THEATRE—8:10-The Munmy.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:10-Sacret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Widow Jones.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—8:10-Santa Maria.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:10-Shore Acres.

"" GULARE THEATRE—8:10-Enclaration.

HOTTS THEATRE—8:20-A Florida Enchantment.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—The First Ona.

KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE—8—Haif a King.

KOSTER & BIAL S—8—Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8:16-An Enemy to the King.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8—To Much Johnson.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8—Hermania.

14TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Cherry Pickets.

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New-York Daily Tribana

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Right Rev. Dr. Creighton has

DOMESTIC.—Major McKinley expects to make one more speech in the campaign, that to his fellow-townsmen of Canton. Ohio, to-night.

Wintry weather continues in the West.

Campaign headquarters in Chicago are practically deserted. — Ante-election estimates of the various States indicate a popular plurality for McKinley of 1,152,000. — The Rev. Dr. "J. Munger, of New-Haven, preached yesterday against a campaign of hatred that arrayed the poor against the rich. — The Hydrographic Office predicts severe gales on the North Atlantic Juring November.

during November.

CITY.—Sermons on campaign issues were oreached by the Rev. Drs. Dix. Huntington. Parkhurst, Faunce and others. — Much considence was expressed by sound-money men in the good effect produced by Saturday's great parade. — It was announced that work would be begun this morning on the first section of the Harlem River Driveway.

THE WEATHER -Forecast for to-day: Genraily fair, warmer. The temperature yesterday Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 613.

THE WORK REMAINING.

Before business men will have another chan after to-day to alter their arrangements, the ballots will have been cast to determine the future of the country for at least four years. It is obvious to all that nearly every sane and sensible business man in the country looks for sovereign. A sovereign does not think somebody better times as the fruit of a Republican triumph. That conviction will move many to vote for McKinley who may yet be inclined to favor Democratic candidates for other offices. But this is a time to use practical good sense, Every business man ought to know by this time that the mere presence of a sound-money President in the White House is not the only thing necessary to insure prosperity.

It is of the highest importance that the right President should have, to support him, a clear working majority in both houses of Congress. It has recently been shown that there is every reason to believe that McKinley will be so supported. But there ought to be no reasonable effort neglected to insure that result, because upon It will directly depend the condition of business in years that are to come. Experience has been eaching the country that a President in the White House, most earnestly and patriotically demanding measures for the relief of the Treasury, may be entirely powerless to accomplish any good whatever, even though supported in the most patriotic spirit by a great majority of one house, solely because a small minority in the other house succeeds, with the aid of blind partisanship, in establishing a balance of power. It is not improbable that a similar attempt will be made in case of McKinley's election, unless the choice of Legislatures in the doubtful States results in such complete Republican victories as to give the upper house a clear majority of Senators to support the policy of the Presi-

Nor is it to be forgotten that the mere election of a President will not alter the economic conditions by which industry has been so prostrated during the last three years. There was first the dread of changes toward free trade, and then actual changes in that direction, prostrating some of the most important industries in a manner which few have as yet recognized, and affecting to a greater or less extent nearly all others. The root of prolonged business depression is, after all, not the fear of debauchment of the currency, which the veto of President Cleveland was certain to prevent, but the lack of buying power on the part of the wage-earning popuon, resulting from the closing of many establishments and the material reduction in rate of wages paid to those still employed. It cannot be too steadily kept in mind that full restoration of prosperity will not be found possible until the wages of the wage-earning force can demand for a thing you raise its price," and be lifted again to something like the amount paid in the last years of Republican prosperity. The wage-earners cannot spend unless they earn. Manufacturers and traders must inevitably find their business restricted, unless the wage-earning population has such demand for labor and reward for labor that it is enabled to buy freely from the trader and from the manufact Hence it is that the success of McKinley if would be deprived of a considerable share of its value and importance for the people of the country if, by any neglect or failure to unite votes upon Republican Congressmen, he should be left without a working majority in

legislative districts the victory is made as complete as possible.

VOTE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET!

In his admirable speech at the McKinley League mass-meeting Thursday night Colonel Ingersoll gave his hearers a bit of practical advice that is worthy of emphatic repetition. He was urging them to support loyally all candidates of the party. "Vote," said he, "for every Republican, from the lowest to the highest."

This is sound. It should be acted upon by every loyal member of the party and by all good citizens, irrespective of previous political affiliations. Experienced observers agree that McKinley and Hobart will carry this State by a majority ranging from 150,000 to 250,000, probably more; but, desirable as is this result, the efforts in behalf of Republicanism should not end there. It is not enough that a Republican President should be in the White House; a Republican Congress is imperatively demanded, too, The coming Legislature at Albany will choose a United States Senator in place of David B. Hill. This renders especially important the election of Republican Assemblymen. Let the party mafority in joint caucus be made as large as possible. It looks now as if we would have more than two-thirds of the Assembly; but why not three-fourths? It is a Republican year of years. There is no place in the Congressional delega-

tion from this State for any defender of repudiation and Ausrchy. The election of such a Representative would be most unfortunate. Let it not happen. It will not if Republicans stand by their own candidates, regardless of factional strife or personal feeling. And let not the excellent State ticket be overlooked. Mr. Black has grown steadily in popular favor since the hour of his nomination. He has made a highly holder of good government and common honesty creditable canvass-able, intelligent, diguinedand he deserves only the most generous support

Away with blank cartridges and split ballots! This is no year for them. Vote the Republican | necessary that the eight Republican Congressticket from top to bottom, and vote it early tomorrow morning!

VOTE.

It is all over but the voting. But let no one think that his work has been done. The campaign is ended, all except a touch here and there. Few or no opinions will change between now and to-morrow. But the lull before election does not mean that the battle is won. To-morrow's work is yet to be done, and that is the most important of all. Of course every man knows this. He knows

that the campaign is only the preliminary of election, that all the speeches, all the documents. all the newspaper articles, all the processions and straw votes and clubs and committees have only one object; that is, to make votes. He knows it, but too often he will not act on his knowledge. Every year thousands of men, who have interest enough in the campaign to register, fail to vote. At the last minute their terest oozes away. They forget that the end of a campaign is the ballot-box, and after talking polities all the fall, doing all they can to spread their beliefs, they take It that their duty is done when the last speech is made and the last march taken and the last document read. There are a lot of this kind of people about this year, just as usual. They believe in sound money, they want McKinley elected, they have urged their friends to oppose Bryan, and applanded every honest sentiment expressed on the platform or in the press. But when it comes to Election Day they are inclined to stay at home and have a day with their families, or take the holiday which they rarely get to go off for an excursion. Why shouldn't they? They have helped the cause all they could, and one vote will not count for anything in the grand total! So they fail to vote, and in the aggregate they foot up thousands.

This is not the year for such indulgence. The man who thinks the result is sure, and he can safely neglect his duty, must remember that he is not a peculiar being. The thought which occurs to him will occur to hundreds of other men. They will have as good right to think their votes can be spared as he. If they all act on that principle the election may be lost. The only safe way is for every citizen to act as if he were the only voter and the result depended on him. If every man does this, not one vote will be saved. but the legislands or thousands which would have been lost, if each had thought himself of no importance. The American calls himself a

else is the State. The result of this election rests, not on the people, but on individuals. As each man does his duty, so will the country be saved. Masses are not citizens. A citizen is a man. A Republie is not ruled by popular enthusiasm, but by individual votes.

Remember, it is not all over till the votes are

STILL GUESSING.

The Popocratic candidate has talked himself to the end of his campaign. But he says no more in his latest efforts than he said in his first, He still "guesses," "believes" and "asserts." He does not know anything; he does not prove anything; he has not learned anything through the whole season in which he has posed as a teacher. He came East to make what purported to be an elaborate, scientific plea for free silver, and at every critical point in the discussion took refuge. not in facts, but in misty predictions of what he thought would happen. Now, as he goes back to his home in Nebraska, he sends from Chicago to his organ in this city a parting statement, a sort of summing up of the facts on his side, a crushing proof that there is no ground for fear of free coinage. He sends this blast in answer to the ques-

tion: "Will not the adoption of free silver "compel every business man to increase the "price of his goods, inasmuch as he has bought them all for gold?' That is the crucial question which every wage-earner asks. He wants to know if he can get as much for his wages. If Mr. Bryan should prove to him that an unlimited number of silver dollars of the present weight could be coined and be made to buy as much in New-York, Chicago, London, Paris and Berlin as the present gold dollar, he might be willing to try free silver. Some figures, some proof, an example from history of Government flat really changing the market ratio between two metals and Mr. Bryan has made a case which would find many converts. But proof and history are things for which Mr. Bryan has no use. His business is guessing. Here is some of his guess ing in answer to that question: "We base our 'argument on the belief that we shall be able "to maintain the parity between gold and sil-"ver" It is all belief. The belief is said to be founded on a fact, but the fact is one that is not Mr. Bryan says that "when you create a that in "developing the resources of this coun-"try we utilize more silver than there is in th world available for coinage at our mints."

price went down. Furthermore, from 1834 to 1873, a period of thirty-nine years, free coinage of gold at the ratio of 1 to 16 to silver falled to raise the marboth houses of Congress. The most important ket price of a gold dollar to an equality with that work remaining to be done in the last hours of a silver dollar. Yet Mr. Bryan "thinks" the

Now, the truth is that from 1878 to 1893 we

tried raising the price of silver by creating a

demand for it, and the price of silver went

steadily down. As late as 1890 we made a heroic

effort to stop the fall by increasing the Govern-

ment demand to an amount which the silver

men said would consume the supply. Still the

for gold. History is full of instances in disproof of the guess. It contains no record of

admits that if his guess is correct, the answer to the question put to him must be "Yes." For, he says: "It is true that when you have more money, then the purchasing power of a single dollar will be reduced." For this reduction he apologizes on the ground that would only be taking out of the dollar value put in it by the demonetization of silver. So, then, prices are to be raised, after all; the cost of living is to be increased; wages and salaries are to be reduced; savings are to be scaled down. and we are to have, if Mr. Bryan's guess could possibly be right, a cheaper dollar-how much

cheaper we do not know-; if his guess is wrong as it unquestionably is-we are to have a 50cent dollar. Let the answer be sharp and deeisive: We want neither.

NEW-JERSEY'S ELECTION.

To-morrow the citizens of New-Jersey will be called upon to choose ten Presidential Electors. eight Congressmen, eight State Senators and a complete House of Assembly, consisting of sixty members. Careful liquiries lead to the belief that New-Jersey will give the Republican National ticket a plurality of 50,000, that all of the eight Republican Congressmen will be re-elected. that seven Republican Senators will be selected. and that probably all except four of the Republlean Assembly candidates will triumpic.

There is serious danger, however, that confidence in such a tremendous victory may cause a relaxation of energy, and that many good citizens may think it unnecessary to go out of their way to vote. This should not be. Every upowes it to himself and to the community to register his protest to-morrow against the gospel of Bryanism. Besides giving an emphatic mafority for the Republican National ticket, it is men be re-elected, so that they may hold up the hands of President McKinley This applies particularly to the IVth District, consisting of Hunterdon, Sussex, Morris and Warren counties In that district the Bryanites have endeavored. by mischievous and misleading appeals, to induce the farmers to reject Mahlon Pitney and elect in his stead Augustus W. Cutler. Cutler. is a typical demagogue, ready to take up any passing "ism" that seems to promise popularity; while his opponent is a young lawyer who has made an unusually brilliant record during his first term in Congress. Mr. Pitney's election is assured if every law-abiding citizen will but take the trouble to vote.

Besides, New-Jersey is going to have the honor of seeing its favorite son installed as Vice-President, and gratitude for this mark of favor an unprecedented vote.

UNDER WHICH FLAG!

Men who mean to withhold their votes from McKinley, on the ground that they are not needed to prevent the forces of fraud and disor der from winning, incur a heavy responsibility and, so far as they are able to do so, invite a dreadful penalty. Grant that the combination behind Bryan cannot succeed in any case. The fact remains that the exponents of the about inable Chicago platform may be encouraged to persist in their purposes by evidence that Democrats who do not agree with them could not be induced to fight them directly. They can say (and, if the result of the election reveals many neutrals, they will say) that their cause is not irretrievably lost. They will derive great satisfaction from the knowledge that their opponents could not be brought together into the field against them. They will reason that at another time, when perhaps some accident of position favors them, and the number of non-combatants has been increased or, still better, decreased by absorption into their own ranks—the scale may be turned. They will at least hope that a large proportion of those whose opposition is now so feeble that they can express it in blank cartridges will stand shoulder to shoulder with them bereafter and shoot to kill.

Would such a hope be fantastie! We think nor If there are Democrats whose hestility to Bryanism is so flabby as to let them take no part in crushing the monster, it is possible, in fact, it is easy, to believe that they are destined to illustrate in their own lives the familiar stages of degeneration, and "first endure, then pity, then embrace." From such a miserable fate they can save themselves by an act of simple patriotism, without any sacrifice which is not wholly sentimental, and in so doing can perform a service of enormous value to their country, and, in truth, to all mankind

WINDING UP.

The last day of work has sometimes made a great difference in a campaign. But when thirteen million voters are thoroughly aroused, and have gone through a campaign of education altogether unprecedented in character and efficlency, and are guarded against false rumors or flightiness by the most perfect organization ever known, and against successful corruption by the secret ballot, it is not possible for accident or trick to defeat the people's will. Chairman Hanna may well return to his home with serene mind, after a work of generalship never surpassed, for his methods are not those which leave things to chance. The work has been practical, systematic, and apparently as certain of results as that which lifts a twenty-story structure of steel and stone. One set of contracts furnishes fifty million documents and outs them where they are needed; another set places fifty thousand speakers at points where they can instruct voters with certainty of good effect; another brings every part of the country into instant communication with the chief, so that every step is watched and reported, and so on. The men who have strongest confidence in that kind of work are those who know that the great majority of voters are honest and patriotic, can be informed and convinced, and when once convinced on a question of honesty and loyalty cannot be befogged or corrupted.

The latest story from Chicago is that a fund of \$1,000,000 from the silver-mine owners has been distributed through the States in which it will be most effective. Possibly, for the silver men have already shown that they are rather behind the age, and are not restricted by considerations of duty from persistent cirenlation of forged or false statements. They would know, if they were up to date, that such stories burt more than they help, and that in these days of secret ballots the man who is capable of taking a bribe is also perfectly capable of voting as he pleases. This has come to be so far known that the practical doers of dirty work consider most of the money wasted which they do not personally spend or pocket. and the maximum of distribution customarile results in a minimum of votes. Great organizations like Tammany, which have power through the whole year to reward men-if they succeed, but not if they fail-exercise a corrupting power still. But the kind of creatures who are bought with dollars on Election Day will not be found destitute of ability to conceal how they vote.

The number of voters who can be purchased has not been proportionately large, and all the earnest reformers have exaggerated it in their honest fears, as the more vicious "workers" have for opposite reasons. The scamps are aware that their sole capital in business is the belief that they can buy a host of men. They never fail to report that they have made shrewd

the campaign is to see that in Congress and law can do for silver what it was unable to do | and successful use of the corruption fund which has been intrusted to them, and has gone mainly into their own pockets. The virtuous, the upright, who are shocked to hear such things, find But Mr. Bryan does more than guess. He it easy to credit that which proves the overshadowing necessity of reform, and the extreme danger to the Republic of tolerating the scamps. Thus it has happened that the actual misuse of funds was usually very much exaggerated, but since the general adoption of the Australian ballot system, the impossibility of being sure that any seller delivers the goods has materially diminished the buying.

It would take more than the silver millionaires are inclined to spend this year, it is probable, to induce the voters of a Republican State to vote for four more Democratic years; more still to induce wage-earners to vote for cutting their wages in two, and more still to induce honest money to vote for dishonesty, or patriots for disloyalty. It is not a good year for corruption, when every man of sense knows that the vote he is bribed to east will be a vote to take bread out of his own mouth. The attempt may be made; others as vicious and as foolish have been made this year. But when the conscience and loyalty of Americans are thoroughly aroused, when they have been thoroughly informed of the nature and consequences of the step proposed, it would be doubting their capacity for self-government to fear that enough of them could be bribed to turn the scale in favor of Bryanism and all that it represents.

THE NEW ENGLISH PRIMATE.

While the appointment of Bishop Temple to the Archbishopric of Canterbury was a surprise, many weighty reasons for making it will at once suggest themselves. Dr. Temple is, perhaps, the most perfect representative on the episcopal bench of the genius of Anglicanism. He is a great scholar, and at the same time a practical man of affairs. While his loyalty to the Church will not to-day be questioned, he is both able and ready to do his own thinking on most questions of theology. When he was ap pointed to the Bishopric of Exeter, Pusey de clared that the appointment was "the most frightful enormity ever perpetrated by a Prime Minister." And a High Church paper thus spoke of the day of his consecration, which was very dark: "On that darkest day in the whole year was perpetrated the darkest crime which had been perpetrated u the English Church." Few High Churchmen to-day would care to

indorse these frenzled words, much as they dislike the broad and tolerant temper of Dr. Temple But the selection at this time as Primate of a man who has been so denounced by the High Churchmen, and is still disliked by them, is significant. It is not at all unlikely that the British Government-and, perhaps, the Queen herself-desired in this way to answer the Pope's recent Encyclical letter declaring cannot be better expressed than by rolling up Anglican orders invalid. If so, the answer is an impressive and effective one. There is probably not a Churchman in England who is more contemptuously indifferent to what the Pope may or may not say about the Anglican Church. There have been, and, perhaps, are now Anglican bishops whose conversion to the faith of Rome would not seem altogether strange. But such a possibility is simply inoncelvable in the case of Dr. Temple. He is Protestant Englishman, who glories allke in the independence of his country and of his Church, and who is troubled by no doubts concerning the position of either. Rome has formally told the English Church that it has no ministry, and is therefore no Church at all. And the supreme head of the English Church replies by choosing as Primate a man who is much more concerned to put the Church in line with the life of to-day than with the mediaeval

beology of Rome. The feeling has already become prevalent in the English Church that the new Archbishop vill, in many ways, be a more vigorous ruler than the late Dr. Benson. Not that he will do anything to hurass his old foes, the High Churchmen. He is too good a statesman for that. He will be tolerant of all the parties in the Church. and will remain indifferent to their respective claims to monopolize the whole domain of truth, He will temporize in matters involving no funda mental principle-all English Primates must do that more or less. But he will be carried away by no prologization fads. He is a man of pratical common-sense, and his administration will be marked by the virtue of practical commonsense, than which none ranks higher in the estimation of Englishmen

MONEY AND RUSINESS. Next week, it is hoped, the worn and weary

story of industry and business "still waiting" will not have to be repeated. The events of last week gave significant evidence that the financial world has fortified itself to an extent which seems beyond reason against accident and yet has the utmost confidence in the result of the election. It is stated that in gold withdrawn for hoarding, calls purchased for delivery of gold and foreign exchange bought, at least \$100,000,000 has been secured as protection against possible emergencies. Yei, when all these performances brought about a temporary squeeze in call loans on Thursday, so that rates were for the moment about 100 per cent, it was found perfectly easy to unite a body of bankers ready to lend any amount desired at fair rates. The nervousness of men who must have gold is perhaps more natural than reasonable, as probably every one of them believes Bryan's defeat certain. The flurry instantly passed when bank ers showed readiness to meet it, just as the mere formation of the syndicate to control foreign exhange some months ago made it unnecessary for the syndicate to do anything.

The strength of stocks, in spite of the stringency of money, is further evidence of the prevailing confidence. The market was attacked y some of the shrewdest and most powerful perators, but yielded comparatively little, and osed with an average 56 cents per share higher for the week on railroads and \$1.36 per share on trust stocks. This market has been so largely controlled by rolltical considerations for months and indeed for four years, that a retrospect may help all to judge what is to be expected after the election. The following shows the average of prices for the sixty most active railroad stocks at the opening, the highest and the lowest point each year, the average at the close Saturday being \$47.79;

Opening Highest Lowest 1892 867 08 March 12 868 49 Dec. 16 \$62 32 1803 63 69 Jan. 21 66 31 July 31 41 71 1894 47 71 April 9 52 49 July 7 47 37 1895 47 17 Sept. 9 56 07 Dec 21 44 49 1896 47 08 Feb 8 50 76 Aug. 8 40 71

In 1892 the average was \$65.45 just before the Presidential election; it dropped at once nearly \$2 per share and over \$3 by the middle of December, but in 1893 recovered to \$66.31 in January Within a month after the inauguration gold was going out rapidly, mills were closing, and the scantiness of new orders to manufacturers became conspicuous. Mr. Carlisle's mistaken circular about payment of silver for Treasury notes appeared in April, and from that time the panic ncreased in force until the lowest prices of the year were made July 31. These, it will be seen were \$1 per share higher than the average August 8, just before Bryan's collapse at Madison Square. In 1894 the lowest point was only little lower than the present average, and in 1895 the belief that trouble had ended with the departure of a Democratic Congress brought a Venezuelan difficulty. In brief, prices are not now so high that a material rise might not be obtained if the election should usher in active

the rise. Western receipts have been in four weeks of August only 28,756,644 bushels, against 31,150,964 last year; but Atlantic exports included in the same weeks were 8,026,558, against 6,255,412 last year, and the enormous milling returns at the West indicate heavy contracts for wheat shipments, while exports from the Pacific Coast in the four weeks were about 7,000,000 bushels, against about 3,800,000 last year. The exports of cotton were also large, so that the estimate last week that total exports for October would probably exceed \$97,000,000 is so far sustained. The decrease in imports continues, so that the total for the nonth seems likely not to exceed \$63,000,000. But the instant the election is over altogether new conditions will prevail; enormous stores of money will be unlocked by a favorable decision; enormous new business, which has been deferred, will create a great demand for money, and the confidence of foreign capital may soon be felt in the market for securities. On the other hand, more or less of the gold brought here for temporary insurance or protection may have to go

The cotton market is so narrow that spots were advanced three-sixteenths, it is said, with sales of only sixty-four bales, and the sales of futures were not large. Better news from the mills and a stronger demand for print cloths, reducing the unsold stock 40,000 pleces last week, gave the movement better support than the statistics, which showed heavier ceipts than last year, and for October, 61,846 bales larger, following the remarkable excess in September. The sales of wool also give further evidence of the belief that good business is near, amounting to 7,554,600 pounds, with some hardening of prices here and abroad. four weeks of October, sales have been 28,220,-100 pounds, against 29,789,850 last year, and larger than in any previous year since 1891. With no visible increase in the demand for goods, about a dozen mills resumed work last week. The demand for leather has brought a further advance, which is of questionable wisdom, as boot and shoe factories are already much embarrassed by unwillingness of buyers to pay the little advance heretofore asked. It is also noted that hides have met a setback and are nearly 2 per cent lower at Chicago.

Men who look at the iron business as the most rustworthy barometer have reason to be much impressed with its strength under trying circumstances. The gradual decline in prices early in the year culminated with a sharp fall and the losing of many works after Bryan's nomination, and Bessemer pig at Pittsburg sold for 810 40, and Grey Forge for 89 25. Now, Bessemer has advanced to \$11 90 and Grey Perge to \$10 40, notwithstanding unabated and really extraordinary stagnation in the demand for finished products, which has caused could brable decline in prices actually accepted. But there are orders for buildings and bridges amounting to many millions in cost which are expected to become operative this week. The general volume of business is light, and it would be strange f it were not. Exchanges for the month of October were 12.5 per cent smaller than last year, and 23.1 per cent smaller than in 1892. when business was at its maximum, with no expectation of a change. Instant and lasting re overy of all that loss is not to be expected until laws have been changed. But the rush to replenish stocks will cause activity for a while, if the fear of disaster is once out of the wry

Remember that a vote for McKinley means a cote for National honor.

The victory cannot be made too overwhelming. Democrats who have no use for Anarchy and repudiation should east a whole vote to kill them. A whole vote is better than a half vote. Make the job complete.

The funny little "Bimetallist" of London never grows weary of printing long articles about China and Japan, showing how much superior those countries are, because of their silver standard, to the rest of the world. Do Americans want to get down to the Chinese level? Or do they think Japan, where, according to the best Japanese authority, the rich are growing richer and the poors, poorer, a good model to copy?

Repudiation of debts, whether they be National or private, is dishonesty. The American Nation stands for honesty.

It is the duty of every citizen to vote who aids the cause of cheap money by staying away from the polls to-morrow will be doing an injury both to himself and to his country.

Mr. Bourke Cockran opened the sound-money campaign in this city with a speech at the Madi son Square Garden which was one of the most significant utterances made during the entire canyage. He closed the campaign in Brooklyn on Friday evening with another ringing speech in the Academy of Music. Mr. Cockran has rendered good service to a good cause in a devoted and wholly unselfish spirit.

Judge a man by the company he keeps. Bryan keeps company with Altgeld and Tillman and Coxey and Debs.

Vote to morrow: vote early: vote for McKinley Hobart and prosperity. Vote for Black and Woodruff. Vote for every Republican candidate

Russia has closely followed Italy in making a treaty with the French protectorate of Tunis. Negotiations have just been completed by Coun de Vauvineux. Chargé d'Affaires of France in St. Petersburg. By this treaty Russia is to enjoy with Tunis all the commercial agreements that she had made with France, in addition to the privilege of being, after France, "the most favored nation." It is doubtful whether a Franco-Russian combination has been made to oust the Italian merchants from Tunis, where for twenty-eight years they had enjoyed unique privileges; but the journals of Rome look at the new treaty askance and warn those who have interests in Northern Africa to be on their guard

Sectional hate and class distinctions should have no place in American life. Bury them out of sight te-morrow!

Would you undermine the foundations of Government and destroy the value of the Supreme Court of the United States? Then vote for Bryan and Sewall.

Europe hates England because the latter has done so much land-grabbing in recent years. Yet since the great scramble for land began in 1884 England has increased her holdings only about one and one-third times, while France has increased hers three and four-fifths. Italy five and one-half and Germany six times. What was it Lowell called "Kettelopotomachia"?

If you think your salary is too large, the surest way to get it reduced is by aiding in the election of Bryan and Sewall. "The Chicago Journal" says that Chicago is

the eighth wonder of the world. The Western metropolis must be losing its grip. It claims a place after seven musty old wonders of antiquity, most of which are no great shakes when they come to be closely examined, while even New-York would give Chicago a place at the head of them all. It is very well to be modest, but it is not necessary to insist on standing at the foot of the class when you belong at the head.

Modern business is a curious and complicated thing. While Americans are said to be acquiring a number of the passenger trans-The continuance of exports has sent wheat up again, and the disposition of Western farmers to hold for better prices has naturally helped the New-Orleans and Southern Railroad. The

interests of the world are h closely knit together every day. PERSONAL.

Reuben E. Moss, who has just died at his h in Elmira, N. Y., was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Jon Moss, who settled to New-Haven, Conn., in 1631 and who was a signer New-Haven, Conn., in 1631 and who was a signer of the "original compact"and a Representative in the Colonial Legislature. In his mother's side he was descended from Joh Howland, who came over in the Mayflower. M. Moss was a drugsie in this city in 1842, his sure being at Grand and Cannon sts. Originally a Vhig, he joined the Republican party at its formston, and never wavered in his fealty to it. He was a subscriber to The Tribune from its first issue, and kept a complete file of it.

It was often said of M. Adrien Leon, who has just died near Bayonne, Fance, that he saved the republic by a single vote On February 27, 1872, when the remodelling of the constitution was debated, M. Wallon's amenement fixing the conditions for the election of the President was regarded as the crucial teston which the fate of France depended. Léon, siting in the right centre, hesitated, but was persuadd by Gambetta to support the Republicans at the last moment, and the amendment was carried by majority of one.

The Washington correspondent of "The Philadelphia Ledger" revives the nmor that ex-Minister
John W. Foster may be one Li Hung Change
chief adviser. "The old "Tung Li Yamen," he
says, "the Council which, it's said, would adjourn if a bird happened to fly in particularly unlucky direction over their ancestor graves, is to be dissolved, and a foreign department organized as far solved, and a foreign department organized as far as possible on the plan of or own State Depart-ment is to be substituted inits place. Mr. Poster is to undertake this work, jst as General George Williams, formerly Deputy Ommissioner of Inter-nal Revenue, also from Iniana, undertook and successfully accomplished th task of reorganizing the customs service of Japan'

Detaille, the French artis, has been commissioned to paint a picture of the recent review at Chalons, to be presented to the Czar. General Frank C. Armstrog, of the Dawes Ind-

ian Commission, says that th prospect is bright for reaching a satisfactory agreement with the Ind. ians by the end of the wintr. There has been a complete change of sentimes, he says, since last year, when the Indians werealmost a unit against the Government proposition. Now the delegates who are in Washington looking after the interests of their respective tribes ar almost unanimously favorable to an agreement.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mr. Bryan has had a long hnings. He has made more than five hundred species during the cam-paign; but the voters will have the last word to-

A Martyr to the Cause.—"You teacher tells me you were not at school yesterday. Now, young man, you know what you are going to ge!"

Bob (firmly)—I do, pop: and I am willing to be licked any day for a circus parade like that.—(Life. It is estimated that during the last week at least 17,000 speakers have been making speeches in twelve

Mixed.-"George, have you and Jimmie been fight-

Mixed.

'Ing again?"

'Weil, Jim hit me."

'I didn'; nother. He hit me first."

'I didn'; nother. He hit me before I hitted hin."

'No such a thing. He hit me before I hitted hin."

'He's teiling you a big story, mamma."

'Didn't you hit me first?

'No. I didn't—you dodgeit"—(Cieveland ?iat dodged!"--(Cleveland Plata

Washington Polen, of Bartholomew County, ind. washington Poten, of Barmoomew County, and, is eighty-four years old. He voted for William Henry Harrison, and he is the father of twenty-two children. His living descendants include five sons, eight sons-in-law, seventeen grandsons and seven grandsons-in-law, a total of thirty-eight, of whom thirtyfive will vote for McKinley.

Not many years ago according to the annals of the India Office, a Queen's messenger, or some other infertor official, was robbed, though no injured in any way, on his road to Cabul, and the Frish Government, of course, wrote to complain of I. No reply was received for months; but at last of I. No reply was received for months; but at last the limit wrote: "The matter you mention has been thooughly investigated, and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death, but all that children, as well as their fathers and grandfather. I hope this will give satisfaction to Her Majesty he Queen."—(San Francisco Argonauti.

One of the bright remarks made during this phenomenal campaign was one mad the other day by a little tot, less than four and a half years old, living in Central New-York. She had a small cavity in her tooth, and her mother took her to the dentist to have it filled. The little thing got into the chair, and the dentist began his work. The mother, who was standing by watching the peration, asked him what he was going to use for figng. He replied: "Silver." With this the little girl fraightened her-self up and, throwing aside the sperator's hand, said, with great earnestness: "I till not have my tooth filled with silver, I am for Mikinley." not at all had for a little girl of fourand a half years

itis Politics.—Mr. Meekton had sat through the political discussion without sayifg a word.

"Don't you take any interest in this campaign?"

a friend inquired.

"Of course. I don't hear anythin else at home."

"What's the opinion there?"

"Of course. I don't hear anythin else at home."
"What's the opinion there?"
"It's variegated. My wife is forgold: my fatherin-law wants the free and unlimit! coinage of sliver, and my oldes son won't be atisfied with anything except himetallism with an international agree-

ent."
And what position do you take"
And what position do you take"
Me? Oh, I just sit by and hollr for the Monroe
cirine."—(Washington Star.

A commercial traveller is thus quoted in

Washington Times": "If McKinis is elected there will not be enough trains for a week afterward to take the drummers out of New-York City. So firmly are they convinced that the commercial sal-vation of the country lies in Villiam McKinley vation of the country that they are lying around Ner-York to-day as thick as flies in summer, waiting ally the announce-ment of the people's choice, for they don't think that business will revive until all possibility of Bryan's election is over. And if ie is defeated they predict the biggest November tride that the coun try has had in many years.

Appreciated its Usefulness,—"irst Student-The college library is a great institution, isn't it? Second Student-What in the wild were you doing there?
First Student-Went to look a an old newspaper
First Student-Went to look a an old newspaper to settle a dispute (Puck.

A Boston business man, who is been in Chicago, says: "In a Wabash-ave, carone day I heard a 'smart Aleck' sort of young mat try to guy the con-ductor, asserting that he suppsed all employes of the line had to pretend to be for McKinley to keep their places. At this, the ecductor flashed up, saying: 'Young man, I want you to understand that this company has never given any intimation to its employes on the subjet of politics. Give me your fare. I have no time to talk politics.' A gruff old gentleman who had peard the conversation turned to the young man, saying 'If you expect to make votes for Bryan it that way you are much mistaken."

A certain rector in a Suffoit villace, who was disliked in the parish, had a curate vho was very popular and who on leaving was preented with a testimonial. This excited the eavy ind wrath of the rector, and, meeting with an old ady one day, he said: "I am surprised, Mrs. Blom, that you should have subscribed to this testimalal." "Why, sir," said the old lady, "If you'd by a going I'd have subscribed double."—(Tit-Bits.

"Hiram," said Mrs. Hayseed, warringly, "there's jest half enough kindlin' split fer thefire, 'nd you'd better go ter work on the woodpile, stid of settin'

supper to-night!"
The Populist for Populist farmer lifted his ees reluctantly from the report of his favorite Preidential candidate's last speech. "Mariar," saidle, impressive-ly, "I'm enjoyin' the contemplation o great f'nancial problems, 'nd I don't want no interuption. break each piece of kindlin' in half 'nd there'll be plenty; 'nd don't bother me no mor, d'ye hear?"

The Instruction of a Prince.—'We come now to Privy Councillor von Goethe, with he title of 'His Excellency,' Cabinet Minister at Wimar, member of high orders of knighthood, by bith entitled, but raised to the nobility—alo know as a poet."—(Fliegende Blätter.

The Illinois Central Railroad has lecided to silow its employes to buy the stock of the oad at par, and pay for it on monthly instalments c \$5. Interest at 4 per cent is allowed on partial pagents. A number of the employes are availing temselves of the privilege of becoming stockholders.

"You are getting well past forty why don't you get married?"
"Well, you see, I don't want an eleriy wife, and a young girl would be foolish; but I di't want a foolish wife!"—(Fliegende Blätter. It is announced that the Tennesse Centennial Ex

position, which will be opened at Nahville on May, 1597, will cost about \$1,000,000. All is money neces-

Clara-I wonder how Edith cam to marry horrid Mr. Kreesus, after havig been wa upon by that charming Charley Dickins. Was so fond of music, and Kreesa doesn't kenough about it to turn over thereaves of m